Shade Your Windows

SHADES OPAQUE

Shaded In Price. SIX COLORS.

8-foot, 38-inch wide, best quality Opaque Window Shades, deep linen fringed; best Hartshorn Spring-Stop Pollers complete, ready to hang,

89c.

Any width made to order to match at proportionately low prices.

CLOAK BARGAINS

See west window for \$10.98 bargains, with water mink head scarf

Nobby Styles. Low Prices.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

FOR EATING AND SLEEPING

Monday's Window Bargains

Will Make Both Easier

QUEENSWARE WINDOW.

A whole window full of specimens Two kinds 719-inen Plates, 23c and 24c. Cake Plates, 28c. Saiad Bowls, 38c. Soup Bowls, 26c. Fugar and Creams at 23c.
Two styles Cracker Jars, 32c and 53c.
After-Dinner Coffees, 21c.

PILLOW AND RUG WINDOW. This window devoted to Pillows

Austrian Vases, 24c and 36c.

alike in being at Monday Window Bargain prices. - ASTMAN,

SCHLEICHER



THE PACE-MAKERS We set the pace in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Bric-a-Brac, Sil-ver-plated Ware and Sterling

SILVER NOVELTIES Baby Combs, Brushes, Manicure Sets, Hair Pins, Tablets, Puff Boxes, Card Cases, Collar Buck-les, Watch Pockets.

MARCY.

"The" Jeweler. 38 West Washington Street. Fine line Ladies' Pocket Books and Card Cases, in Lizard, Alli-gator and Seal.

THEY CONDEMN W. W. BLACKWELL.

The German Pioneer Society Adopts Some Stinging Resolutions.

The German Pioneer Society met yesterday afternoon in Mozart Hall, and adopted resolutions denouncing W. W. Blackwell, past supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, for his recent action in regard to the use of German rituals in the lodge rooms. The preamble recites the fact that the Germans are not all Anarchists, but, on the contrary, that the German Anarchist is the exception in this country, and not the rule, as one might infer from Mr. Blackwell's utterances or the subject. The "war against an element of the American population, which is not behind an other in civic virtue; * * * war against the German-American press, German schools and German churches."

The preamble also recites the fact that the German-Americans are loyal to the country of their adoption, and not rebels and traitors, as Mr. Blackwell had charged them with being, and in support of this statement cites the fact that thousands of them left their homes and property in the South, when the war broke out, and came North to join the federal army and fight for the preservation of the American

The resolutions which follow are rather e and are intended as sarcasm rather sutright condemnation. The first paragraph recommends that Mr. Blackwell "in his efforts to press everything in this coun-into one form should not omit to give all the various plants and flowers the same size, color and smell, according to his prin-ciple that not variety but monotony is the spice of life."

The second paragraph contains the request that Mr. Blackwell endeavor to "compel Great Britain to call her language the American language and force the rest of the world to do the same." In the third paragraph it is suggested that, as Mr. Blackwell is making war on a foreign lan-guage, he should continue the good work by obliterating everything that does not, by nature, belong to the American conti-nent, and recommends that he begin by changing his Anglo-Saxon name to one which would be nearer in accord with the original conditions of the country. "Spotted

Tail" is suggested as a substitute. Charges Against an Officer.

When, on last Thursday night, patrolmen a water plug at Washington and Mississippl streets, who had be a seen acting suspiciously in the neigh or hood on several previous nights. Kurtz asked him to explain his presence. The man grew indignant and began to abuse the officer. Kurtz quietly put a stop to it and the stranger walked away. He proved to be Edward. Belser, a saloon keeper at No. 570 West Washington street. He filed a charge of profanity against Kurtz before the Board of Public Safety, and it has been referred to Superintendent Powell. Kurtz will be given a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Beiser conducted confectionery stores on South Illinois and on West Washington streets, and while at each place was arrested on charges of gambling and selling liquor without license.

A Sunday-School Truant's Fate. Frank Hall, on his way to Sunday school yesterday afternoon, fell in with Bert Gibson, colored, who induced him to play marbles for money. They were engaged in an exciting game when patrolmen Kerr and Rosenberg appeared on the scene and arrested them on charges of gambling. Both are fourteen years old. They were released their own recognizance by Superintend-

Fish, oysters and game in season a

Insure your home in the Glens Falls. The finest dianer at Huegele's, 25 cents.

HURTS HIS BUSINESS

PRESIDENT ROGERS, OF GAS CITY TIN PLATE PLANT TALKS.

New Tariff Law Will Ruin the Growing Industry-Wages Must Be Cut Down.

Mr. J. H. Rogers, of Llanelly, Wales, is in town for a day or two on business connected with the tin-plate works at Gas City, of which he is president. He was seen at the Bates House last night and some interesting facts were elicited in the course of an interview. He is not an American citizen, and has only been in America on this trip for two or three weeks. He sets sail next Saturday for his

"Have the Welsh manufacturers of tin plates begun to feel the effects of the new

tariff law?" was asked of him. "No, not yet. But this is due to the fact that America is not using very many tin plates on account of the business depression in the United States. I do not expect much activity in the two tin-plate mills in Wales of which I am president until spring, when business will revive here. I look for a dull winter in the tin industry."

"What is to be the future of the tin industry in America under the new law?" "It will continue, but only with reduced cost of manufacture, and the only way of cheapening it in America is to reduce wages, and the cut, with a duty of 1.2 cents a pound, must not be less than 30 per cent. or the industry will fly back to Wales. The question of wages is now under consideration between the organization of tin-plate makers and the manufacturers. The business cannot stay in America at the present duty unless the workingmen accept less wages, and rather than see the business perish from the country and throw them out of work altogether, I think they will accept the cut with resignation. It is either that or shut down. The skilled men employed at Gas City receive three times as much as my men in Wales do for the same work. The American rate for skilled men ranges from \$25 to \$40 a week. Everybody about the and Rugs of various kinds, but all | mills must be cut, for the Welsh manufacturers are going to work hard to get back the business they so long monopolized. Already they are enabled to ship tin plates into the heart of America at a less freight rate, the ocean trip included, than our plant at Gas City can sell it for in the same territory. The ocean steamers are nominally carrying the tin for nothing, but of course there must be some understanding with the railroads. The Amercan mills have already begun to feel the effect of this competition "What do you think of a policy that thus injures a growing and valuable industry?"

'It seems very strange to me. In another five years America, under the Mc-Kinley law, would have been manufacturing all the tin plates that she needed, and the workingmen would have continued to enjoy the high wages that prevailed. Why should you reduce any tariff that is designed to build up American industry and does not fail of its purpose? If you keep on doing so, your working people will come in time down to the level of those in Europe. There is a good, big duty on iron and engines, but I can buy a better engine in America for the same price that an engine of similar size costs me in England. It is the same way with steel rails; and yet you pay in such industries twice as much wages as we do. It is because the tariff makes profits sufficient to warrant new machinery and stimulates the inventive genius, so that labor-saving devices become cost-saving devices. The Americans have made engines which save in the fuel and stop the leak that lets out 10 per cent., or may be 5 or 71/2 per cent., of the generated power. These things count to the manufacturer. The American manufacturer can afford to adopt new methods, and his workingmen readily drop into the new conditions. Cheaper processes enable Americans to compete with us and still pay twice or three times the wages that we do. Americans are rapidly learning how to make tin plates, but a will take a generation to make them as apt as the Welsh tin makers. The Welsh maker begins to teach his trade to his boy at only eight or ten years years of age, and so it becomes to him a kind of second nature, but he is the more inclined on that account to stick to old methods. There were a problem stick to old methods. There was a probability that a great many Welsh tin makers would come to America this year, but the adoption of the Wilson bill has put a stop to that. There were 500,000 steel billets used in Wales last year in the manufact-ure of tin, and under the McKinley law it was expected that this would dwindle every year, but the new law has changed

"Do the other tin manufacturers Wales share in your views?" "No. They are ver" angry with me for starting a tin mill in America. They are anxious for free trade with America, because it would continue the monopoly of

the tin industry with them.' Where is the tin ore obtained?" "Mostly from the island of Malacca and from Australia. There is a little tin in Wales, but it is unsuitable for tin plates. California produces some tin. It is just as available and as easily and cheaply obtained in America as in Wales.' Mr. Rogers thereupon excused himself to spend the evening with his friend, Mr. George Tanner, surveyor of the port in this city, with whom his acquaintance began through the importing business.

OFFERING TO TRADE VOTES.

State for County Ticket. The Democratic bosses in this county have sent out the word that an attempt must be made to save the county ticket at the expense of the State ticket, which they have no hope of electing. Emissaries from the Democratic county committee have approached a number of Republicans in the last few days, offering to obtain one vote for the Republican State ticket, pro-vided the Republican approached will vote for the Democratic county ticket. Two men from the Democratic committee were in an indiana-avenue saloon Saturday, with a number of colored men, trying to persuade the colored men to trade their votes on the county ticket. The Democrats promised to obtain a Democratic vote for the Republican State ticket for every Repub-lican that votes the Democratic county ticket. Beer was bought by the Demo-crats and passed out as an inducement. An offer to trade votes is the last resort of a

party in desperate straits. How He Would Vote. At 88 Massachusetts avenue is a Scotchman named Miller. He has not yet been naturalized, and a few days ago several Democrats urged him to take out papers so that he might vote this fall. Mr. Miller, however, had not yet decided to remain permanently in this country, and declined to do as requested. He was asked what ticket he would vote should he become a

"Well," said he, "if I decide to remain in the United States I shall certainly yote the Republican ticket, for it stands for pro-tection, the best system that could be de-vised for the prosperity of this country. But if I decide to go back to Scotland to remain, I would vote the Democratic ticket this fall, because it stands for free trade. Free trade in the United States would be the best thing in the world for us folks across the water."

Mr. Butler on County Affairs.

Hon. John M. Butler will speak at English's Opera House Thursday evening, making his first speech for the Republicans during the present campaign in this city. He will discuss the disgraceful administration of county affairs by the ring that is now in possession of the Marion County

No Colored Men There. "Damage suits brought by 'colored' cititens because of real or fancied deprivation from civil rights through 'man's inhumanity to man' are frequently reported throughout the North, and occasionally in this city," says Dr. W. B. Clarke. "But I was recently much surprised to learn that there are portions of this very State where a colored person is not even allowed to bemonth's sojourn in Ripley county I visited several towns without seeing a single Afro-American, and at Osgood, the largest town in the county, was informed that negroes

Without moralizing on the matter I will only say that this is not because there is no work suitable for them, for domestic help is very scarce and in great demand, and there are extensive quarries, dairies and farms and much timber to cut. Another matter there struck me as rather peculiar, and that is there is no affiliation in any way with the capital city of the State except the little legal business absolutely necessary. The colloquial phrase, 'the city,' always refers to Cincinnati. Yet all this is because of the roundabout means of access, which would quickly be changed if the Big Four would build an extension from Greensburg, only eighteen miles, paralleling the Michigan road, via Napoleon."

MORE FOOTPADDING.

John Trimpe Successfully Defends Himself Against Two.

While going from his shoe store on Indiana avenue, near the Yellow bridge, to his home, No. 238 Blackford street, Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, John Trimpe had a desperate encounter with highwaymen on Michigan street, between California and West streets. He was walking on the north side of the street, and just as he was passing an alley he was confronted by two young men, one short and the other very tall, who said "Halloo" in very pleasant tones. Mr. Trimpe answered courteously. The tailer of the two then said: "Throw up your hands and give us what you've got." Mr. Trimpe for a moment thought he was being made the vicitm of a joke by some whom he did not remember, but who knew him in the days when he had been engaged in business in that part of the city. But when the tall man insisted again on his throwing up his hands and surrendering his valuables he saw that they had no friendly intentions, and he began to back away, at the same time saying: No, I will not give you a thing." Each of the highwaymen then struck Mr. Trimpe on the head with slungshots. The blows brought blood and Mr. Trimpe was slightstunned. The highwaymen were ready to follow up their attack, when Mr. Trimpe grappled with his taller assailant and struck such a hard blow that he cried with pain. A desperate struggle followed. Mr Trimpe, though a man of fifty years, is muscular and very active. He was having verything his own way, when the disengaged highwayman, who had been waiting for an opportunity, struck Mr. Trimpe on the left cheek with his weapon. It was a terrible blow, and he was nearly blinded with pain. He released his hold on the fallen highwayman and put his hands to his head. The tall highwayman sprang to his feet and made a swing with his club at Mr. Trimpe. The latter saw the act, and, fortunately, caught hold of the In a fierce struggle possession of the slungshot it was broken, Mr. Trimpe retaining his end of it. At that moment Mr. Robinson, residing at the corner of the alley, who had been awakened by the cries and sounds of the struggle, came running to Mr. Trimpe's aid, and the highwaymen fied down an alley and escaped. Mr. Trimpe, when he arrived at his nome, presented a very gory appearance. His head and face were badly bruised, and his right hand, which had caused so much pain to the tall highwayman, was skinned and a knuckle dislocated. His watch chain was missing, and he supposed that it had been taken. At daylight yesterday morning some men who searched the alley for signs of the struggle found the chain and also the other part of the weapon. Blood stains were seen in several places, and Mr. Trimpe is confi-dent that he did not come off second best in the fight. The moon was shining at the time, and Mr. Trimpe thinks he could identify the men if he should see them.

GEN. HARRISON TO GO EAST.

He Will Leave for New York To-Day on

Private Business. General Harrison will leave to-day for New York on private business connected with his law practice. He will return the last of the week or the first of next. It is not known whether he will speak in the campaign in New York State or not, but it is not likely that if Mr. Morton, the Republican Vice President of the United States when Mr. Harrison was President, and now the party's candidate for Governor of New York, should ask him to make a speech, he would fail to respond. His success last week in the arduous campaigning of two days showed that his voice and health were all that were required for the exposure and work incident to the effort, and it was further shown that what he has to say is of great interest to the people of the country. The speeches of that trip are still echoing over the State, and the State central committee is receiving congratulations that so much ground was covered with speeches so incomparable. The ex-cellent good taste of the addresses and the irresistible logic of the facts and conditions set forth appealed to the judgment and intelligence of thousands of Democratic citizens who heard him. An effort is being made to induce General Harrison to close the campaign in Anderson.

LOCAL FORECAST.

Fair Weather, Followed by Local Showers, and Then Cooler. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- For Ohio and Indiana-Fair Monday, with probably local showers early Monday morning; south winds, shifting to west; cooler Monday

For Illinois-Generally fair Monday; west winds; slightly cooler Monday night. Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21. Time. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Pre.

7 A.M. 29.97 61 73 S'east. Cloudy. 0.00 7 P.M. 29.94 71 54 South. Pt.cloudy 0.00 Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 60. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Oct.

Departure from normal..... Excess or deficiency since Oct. 1. Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 *743 -9.

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official

John B. Glover's Address.

The Progress Club yesterday discussed the "Irrepressible Conflict," John B. Glover being the chief orator of the meeting. Mr. Glover's topic dwelt upon the existing relations between the capitalist and labor, conveying a general idea of the encroachment of capital upon the rights and privileges of labor. The speaker held that the power of the capitalist should be curtailed. The corporation owes its life to certain legislative action, and ought to be curbed at least. Corporations in the nature of street and steam railways and telegraph companies, the speaker thought, should be controlled by the national gov-

ernment. This change could not be brought about at once, and people should not grow discouraged because such reformation was not forthcoming in a day.

Mr. Glover held that all of the questions nvolved in this irrepressible conflict would in time be settled peaceably. They would be settled by a battle of the ballot, and not the bayonet. He did not think that strikes and riots were an indication that the country was going to the dogs,

Apollo Zither Club's Concert. The Apollo Zither Club made its first public appearance last evening at Maennerchor Hall before a large audience. The club is composed of eight young women who play on this pleasing instrument. Each number was warmly applauded. In addition to the selections by the club there was a solo by Frau Lucy Brust, a duet by Mesdames Schmidt and L. Brust, a trio by Misses Lizzie Mueller, M. Seiter and Schmidt. Zither numbers were interspersed with orchestra, chorus, piano and vocal solos. There were eighteen numbers on the programme and those participating were Misses Katherine Merl and Maud Marcy, Mr. Peter Ankenbrock, the Leiderkranz and the

Socialistisher Saengerbund. The Floater Still Unidentified. The body of the man found floating in the canal at Broad Cut Thursday morning has not been identified. No answer to the dispatch sent to Peoria, Ill., where it is thought the man lived, has been received.

Gentlemen's New Style Hats, Dunlap's celebrated Derby, Silk and Soft Hats at Seaton's Hat Store.

A new wholesale market will be opened to-day at 123 to 127 Kentucky avenue, by were not allowed to live there, and that there was not a colored family within sale choice dressed meats and all kinds in the United States than anywhere else of provisions and packing house products. In the world, He believed that the Good is only fifty-two miles west of Cincinnati, and the control of provisions and packing house products. They will serve a luncheon to-day and the control of provisions and packing house products. They will serve a luncheon to-day and the control of public is invited.

GAVE THEM A REBUKE

REV. MR. MILBURN TALKS ABOUT MR. GOODE'S SALOON INSPECTORS.

Thinks They Were Wrong-He Has Much Faith in the Present

City Government.

Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, of the Second Presbyterian Church, preached an unusually excellent sermon yesterday morning, and incidentally had a few words of rebuke for the Good Citizenship committee that fell in the Democratic county committee's trap two Sundays ago. This committee's discoveries of open saloons on Sunday by sneaking up back ways and persuading men to sell them liquor, has not been generally relished by the good people of the city. Mr. Milburn's text was: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." Said he, in concluding his

"And as we have in this Christ's principle of toleration and forgiveness, a law of personal conduct, so have we likewise a law of social reform. Here, too, just as surely as in our individual relations, man must overcome not wrong with wrong and evil with evil, but evil with good and wrong with right. And this is a truth that as Christians we all much need to lay to heart. We have learned Christ Jesus as an end, but we have not equally well learned Christ Jesus as a way. We have not learned that He had a peculiar way of doing things, and that though He wishes righteousness to conquer, He wishes righteousness to conquer only by the sword of the spirit and only by pure and exalted means. It is important therefore for us all to remember that we cannot bring in the kingdom of righteousness by furtiveness, surreptitiousness, Jesuitism or cunning, and that though it is obligatory upon us as Christians and men to defeat Satan and his wiles, we must be sure to wage our battle wholly on Christian principies and wholly by Christian weapons. And I wish to emphasize this principle with a special stress in the light of the conduct of certain people interested in the good citizenship movement in this community. I read in the papers the other day that certain men in this city interested in righteousness went last Sabbath on visit to various saloons, and not only found them open, but found them by personal experiment to be selling liquor. Now, am at one with all good citizens in the desire to nullify the power of the saloons to do harm, and I believe that our present Mayor and Board of Public Safety are entirely sincere in their efforts to check this social vice. Their honor, their manhood, their veracity, their self-respect, not only as public officials, but as police, are bound up in the fulfillment of the promises that prior to the election they gave to this community, and I believe they mean to fulfill this promise, and that they will use, as all good citizens should use, every legitimate weapon they can in fighting this curse of insolent and lawless liquor "But let us remember that even the sa loon man has rights, and that even if the

saloon man has no rights that every decent man at least has duties, and that it is not the duty of any man to do wrong in order to defeat wrong. It is not the duty of any man to go into a saloon and take a drink in order to prove that drink has been sold and the law violated. It is not the duty of any man to commit an offense in order that he may crush that offense, and this kind of conduct is utterly and wholly indefensible, not only on Christian grounds, but on any honorable grounds. If a man believes it to be wrong for a saloon man to sell liquor on the Sabbath day, then it is wrong for him as a good citizen to drink liquor to prove that liquor has been sold on the Sabbath day. The end to be attained here does not and cannot justiful the manner and what is worse the tify the means, and, what is worse, the remedy in this case is worse than the disis a wrong we must do all that we can to put an end to—it is a far greater wrong to enter any man's saloon and drink over his bar and then go out and betray him. That, to my mind, is a greater offense than the lawlessness that it is directed against. I believe, of course, that all these men that went to these saloons are noble men, and that they meant to do right, and only right, and my heart is sympathetic with the end they have in view, but in God's name don't let us stoop and degrade ourselves, even in warring against vice. Let us fight like men; let us fight openly and above board, and looking our enemy straight in the eye while we strike; let us fight with clean hands and with just and pure principles; let us use the means, and only the means, that we know would in the means, that we know would in

every detail be approved by our Master, "Now, I am well aware that we are face to face with a difficulty here, in that we are dealing with a foe that is cunning and utterly deficient in honor. I doubt not that there are saloon men who are honorable, and whose word is a valid word, and whose desire is to be entirely obedient to the laws of our city and State; but the saloon as a whole is not honorable, and its word is not valid. It is a treacherous and deceifful institution, and it has no more sense of obligation to law than it has to the mother whose heart it breaks or to the society it pollutes, or to the will of God.
"I believe firmly that it will take every advantage, fair or foul, to gain its end, and that it will stoop to any means, right or wrong, whereby it can dodge and evade the law, but still there must be a right

way of fighting even this treacherous, cun-ning and deceitful foe. "There must be a right way, and there is a right way, and that right way is to do all that we can consistent with out own honor to make liquor selling difficult, and when we can honestly, and fairly, and upthen it will be the duty of the civic authorities to revoke his license. We must see to it, also, that we license only men who are responsible and who have decent characters, and we must make them give bonds to be obedient to the law, and we must get better laws passed so as to make even the opening of a saloon on the Sabbath day and after legal hours on week days an offense and per se evidence enough to cancel and forfeit the license. And we must also get laws that can be enforced without making policemen or citizens violate their own sense of decency and self-respect—laws that can be enforced without shrouding the honor of our city in treachery, sharp practice and deceit. I wish and pray for the doom and destruction of the most vicious and hangful destruction of the most vicious and baneful tendencies of the saloon, but I for one, even against the saloon keeper, want to have a fair fight, with clean hands and with an unstained conscience. I believe in the gospel of Jesus Christ, and I believe that it is an all-conquering gospel, and believe that right is more powerful than wrong, and I believe, brethren, that it is not needful for any man to soil his hands or tarnish his conscience in fighting the moral battles of Him who was not only the truth, but the way, and the most perfect embodiment of moral honor that the world

has ever known." MAKE THEIR DEFENSE. Solon Goode and Halstend Ritter at a

Meeting. A small crowd was at the Good Citizen. ship meeting at the People's Congregational Church at Michigan and Blackford streets, last night. Solon Goode and Halstead Ritter were the speakers and their remarks were brief. Mr. Goode said: in part:

"I congratulate Mayor Denny on his efforts to enforce the liquor laws since the stimulus of last Sunday. I believe that this city is in a better moral condition than it ever was before. Some people have criticised Mr. Ritter and myself for the part we took in last Sunday's work but we are not ashamed of it. Though we are being severely criticised by many now we accept the situation and believe the time will come when it will be seen that our motives were of good intent. Others assert that it was a party movement. I can candidly say that it was not. I had no such motive. I will vote for any candidate that promises to faithfully execute the laws as they now stand and am resolved to ever be the bitter pponent of one who will allow himsel to be pressed into rings and other political machines. It has been said we are all well-meaning people but that we are cranky and do not know what we are doing. short time ago I received a letter from a man, professing to write in sympathy with the saloon keeper, that it was possible, if I continued in this work, for grappling hooks to be used in searching for my body in the capal at some time in the future in the canal at some time in the future. Well, I believe that I would rather have the coroner find that death was due to an overdose of canal water than from being soaked to death by whisky." Mr. Ritter compared the present condition of municipal government in this country with the conditions that existed in Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah. He thought that municipal government in this country is a failure and ... at worse condi-

York city, the overthrow of the lawmakers in New Jersey who legislated in favor of gamblers and the defeat of Breckinridge in

EVENING WITH MENDELSSOFA. Rev. Dr. Haines Pays a Tribute to the

The First Presbyterian Church last night

was packed to its capacity with the help of

a hundred chairs. The occasion was the

"Evening with Mendelssohn," the pro-

gramme providing for fifteen musical nu. bers, all from the works of the great Chr tian exponent of the divine art, and for discourse by Rev. Dr. Haines on the bee of the Master. Misses Johnson and Willard and Messrs. Wocher and Steinhilber sang the quartet arrangement, "Jesus, Hope of Souls Forlorn," and the choir and congregation sang "He Has Come." Miss Myrtle Hart rendered a harp solo, "Spring Song," with exquisite sweetness and skill. Misses Johnson and Willard and Mr. Wocher sarg, "Now the Shades of Evening Fall" and Masters Edwin Feller and Harry Smith, two lads from Christ Church surpliced choir, sang the duet, "Arrayed in Golden Light." The quintet, "I Waited for the Lord," was sung by Misses Johnson, Willard and Shrader and Messrs. Wocher and Steinhilber. The choir and congregation joined in singing "Jesus, I Love Thy Charming Voice." Mr. Roscoe Vorhis rendered the organ solo, "Sonata No. 5." In the bass solo, "In These Celestial Dwellings," Mr. R. B. Overstreet disclosed a voice of sympathetic quality, and beauty, and wide compass. Miss Myrtle Hart's number was "Songs without Words." The quartet sang "Come, Holy Ghost" and the congregation sang "Loved with Everlasting The concluding musical number was the organ postlude, "Priests' March, Dr. Haines began by recalling the words suggested by the music that had been heard, "Serve the Lord with gladness Come before His presence with great joy. "The men and women who help to do this, he then continued, "are helps to our best life. Some one has said, 'I care not who makes the laws of a nation if I may make its songs.' Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdi has brought the Christian world in debt to him because of what he did to provide beautiful, ennobling music. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, the same year that Oliver Wendell Holmes first saw the light in Cambridge, Mass., 1809. It was only a fortnight ago that Holmes passed from earth at the ripe old age of eighty-five. It was forty-seven years ago that Mendelssohn was called from earth, when he was only thirty-eight years of age-just the prime of his manhood. A short life, but a busy to manifest the talents and genius with which God had endowed him. When he was but nine years of age he gave a concert in Berlin, charming the audience by his piano playing. Before he was fourteen he began to compose music, and when he was sixteen he had composed three operas, but left that afterward for a higher and nobler field of sacred music. He was peculiarly happy in his circumstances and experiences. He did not have to go through the struggles which poverty so often forces upon genius. He was an in-tense student and worker, and his very devotion to his art was what shortened his life. When he was a boy of fifteen he met the aged poet Goethe, who took a deep interest in the boy, and for the next nine years, until Goethe's death, this continued. Those years of friendship broadened Mendelssohn's thoughts and ennobled his ideals. The head a public pattern and representations. ideals. He had a noble nature, spurning all that was base and mean. He was full of energy, yet simple and lovable as a child. He was remarkable for the extreme sensitiveness of his disposition. He could not hear music without weeping. He had an exceptional fineness of ear, and could detect in a great orchestra or large chorus the least error in instrument or voice. He was fond of pictures, and had considerable skill as an artist, and he associated much with artists. His musical compositions were many of them sound paintings. "Music is above all other arts the expression of the feeing. Sacred music is the expression of the highest and deepest feelings in our natures. God made music chiefly as a handmaid of religion, and when we take a gift from Him with that in view and employ it to further the service and the genuine praise and love of Him, then ease, for if it be wrong for a saloon man the genuine praise and love of Him, then to violate the law—and it is wrong, and it it is at its best. Then it discloses its full

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Rev. Rodney Smith's Revival Services Remarkably Well Attended. The second week of Rev. Rodney Smith, the English gypsy evangelist, at the Central-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, closed last night and has been remarkably sustained in effectiveness. The great auditorium has been filled every night with an overflow to the galleries frequently. Yesterday and last night, at each service, there were over 1,500 seated and hundreds were standing or turned away. At the morning service some thirty or more were admitted to membership. Including the services of yesterday and last night the week's results have been something like 150 conversions. The services last night, with a great audience of near two thousand, including those ence of near two thousand, including those standing, was the most impressive of the series. Mr. Smith seemed as bright and fresh in thought and word as when he began two weeks ago. His fine baritone voice seemed at its best. His topic last night was "Come unto me and I will give you rest." He said that no one, until Christ came, could look the longing, hungry, weary and perishing multitudes in the face and say that. There is no rest except in Christ. Men of great wealth and position, Christ. Men of great wealth and position, reaching the acme of ambition, have at the end written that their lives have been failures. Public opinion will crown you to-day and crucify you to-morrow. Christ alone can impart rest to any struggling, hungry soul. Sin promises crowns and glory, but ends in death. Hundreds have found that this world is all vanity and vexation of spirit. No one who ever took Christ at his 'ord has failed to find that peace of soul that passeth understanding. The ser-mon abounded in striking clustration and analogy, frequently culminating with most forcible and eloquent periods. His power over great audiences is something wonderful. His great power to persuade and the impressive sincerity that pervades all he says is the secret of this. Last night the whole service was most impressive. A quiet but intense feeling seemed to be upon the great audience to the close. The services are to extend throughout the evenings of this week.

An African Missionary. G. W. Chapman, a former missionary to Africa, preached at Gresh's Hall last night His text was the latter part of II Kings v, 1. The text had reference to Naaman, the highest officer in command of the Syrian army. Naaman was afflicted with leprosy and went to the prophet Elisha to be healed. From this Mr. Chapman drew a lesson on moral leprosy.

The Sunday-School Institute. The Sunday-school Institute, an organization of the Episcopal churches of the city, will meet at the Holy Innocents Church, at Fietcher avenue and Cedar street, this af-ternoon at 3 o'clock. The services will continue into the evening.

EXCURSIONISTS IN TOWN.

Twelve Hundred People from Lafayette and Union City.

The Big Four offered \$1 excursion rates from Lafayette and Union City to this city yesterday. About six hundred people from each city availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Hoosier capital. The trains arrived here at 10 o'clock in the morning and left at 6 o'clock in the evening. The monument and the trip to Broad Ripple on the new street car line proved to be the attractions. The cars to Broad Ripple were packed all day and even then many were unable to see that suburb. The people were of the best class and conducted themselves in an orderly manner

Empire-English Folly Company. Rice & Barton's Rose Hill English Folly Company will begin a week's engagement this afternoon at the Empire Theater. The Rose Hill company this season is greater and stronger than ever before and presents for the first time the gorgeous operation burletta "The Fakir's Daughter," introducing thirty beautiful women. The Wash-burn sisters, Lillie and Blanche, appear in new and original specialties. Crawford and Manning, black-face comedians; J. Herbert Mack, clever descriptive vocalist; Morton and Eckoff, musical artists; Grace Milburn, the phenomenal contralto: Clara Lawrence, lady cornetist; Frank Emerson, champion trick trombone soloist, and the great French quadrille dancers make up the array of vaudeville talent.

Blue points in the shell at Huegele's.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

STOPPING THE SALES

POLICE KEEP A CLOSE WATCH ON THE SUSPECTED SALOONS.

One Proprietor Boasts that He Wil Break the Law-Trick of the

Smelling Committee. Superintendent Powell said last night he elieved the law regulating the sale of iquors had been more generally observed than during any Sunday heretofore. The appointment of the twenty special officers by the Board of Public Safety gave the Superintendent a sufficient number of men to station officers at several saloons and keep them at their station during the entire day. This was done in a number of nstances. Those saloon keepers who have been most persistent in violating the law were subjected to this close surveillance which will be continued as long as it is thought necessary. Some of the saloons were only watched for a part of the day, the officers remaining for a few hours at one place and then moving on to another. There was but little trouble had with the proprietors, though several of them objected to men being stationed in their places of business. Two or three of the men were ordered to leave the places they were sent to watch, but the men stood their ground firmly and none were moved. William Beatty, president of the Saloo Keepers' Association, is the proprietor of the Shelby House, a saloon and hotel at the corner of Shelby and Beecher streets. He has given the officers considerable trouble by persisting in violating the law. Thus far he has succeeded in avoiding conviction. A few days ago one of the officers reported that Beatty had said he would sell liquor whenever he saw fit. Beatty however, denied having made the statement. Superintendent Powell says that men will be stationed at his place every Sunday till he is forced to obey the law. Two officers were stationed there last Sunday, and two were in his place all day yesterday. Beatty has indulged in a number of small annoyances to irritate the officers, and evinces a determination to cause them all the trouble he can. Last week he presented to the superintendent a officers stationed in his place on last Sunday had eaten. He withdrew the bill before leaving the Superintendent, however.

License inspector Balcolm was stationed at the Circle House. Proprietor Ackelow ordered him from the premises, but he refused to go. Ackelow threatened to have him arrested for trespass, but even this failed to cause the officer to leave. Ackelow is the man who caused the arrest of patrolman James Kerins while the latter was performing similar duty. Kerins was ill for meals which he claimed the was performing similar duty. Kerins was fined by Justice Habich, but the case was appealed to the Criminal Court, where the ruling of the lower court was reversed. It was held in the higher court that, under the charter, an officer not only had the right, but it was his duty to inspect all places conducted under license. places conducted under license. Terry Moore, who was stationed at Henry Terry Moore, who was stationed at Henry Smith's place, on North Illinois street, was also ordered from the premises, but refused to leave. He kept to his duty during the entire day, and prevented the sale of any llquors. Officers were also stationed at Ross's place, on West Washington street; Burkhardt's, at the corner of Meridian and South streets; Shine Brothers', on South Illinois street; Muellerschoen's, on McCrea street, and the Grand Hotel. In all about fifteen officers were assigned to duty at particular saloons. Burkhardt to duty at particular saloons. Burkhardt sent word to Superintendent Powell that he intended selling at his place regardless of surveillance. He specified the manner in which he would evade the law, saying if an officer were stationed at the front he would bring men in at the rear, and if the officer was stationed at the rear he would bring men in at the front door. The Su-perintendent sent two men to the saloon

and kept them there all day. They succeeded in preventing any sales. The reports of the officers showed that the South West-street district, which has been a troublesome one, was especially quiet yesterday, as was also that part of the city in the vicinity of Kingan's packing house, known to the police as "Christian hill."

During the day there was but one arrest for a violation of the liquor laws. Oliver Cousins, porter at O'Brien's place, on East Washington street was arrested for civing

Cousins, porter at O'Brien's place, on East Washington street, was arrested for giving away liquor. He was scrubbing out the saloon when arrested, and admitted giving away liquor, but said he had given it to a man for helping him scrub.

The investigation which has been made into the cases reported by the "Good Citizens" committee, which was accompanied on its rounds by a newspaper reporter and ex-Sergeant Hagerdorn, shows a resort to questionable methods in at least one case. The men entered the place of a German, The men entered the place of a German located near the Union Station, and found located near the Union Station, and found the proprietor busy writing a letter. They asked him for drinks and he answered that his saloen was closed on Sunday, as he did not sell on that day. Hagerdorn then spoke to him in German, calling him by name, and telling him the men were his (Hagerdorn's) friends, and he wanted drinks for them. The saloon keeper then recognized Hagerdorn, and said he would see if he could get the keys and open the saloon. He then got the keys and sold liquor to the crowd as a favor to Hagerdorn.

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We put on sale to-day an entire new selection of Ladies' Colored Skirts, comprising every desirable material and combination of materials.

Sateens of every description, lined or unlined, with ruffles of same material, ruffles of silk or of lace: Brillinntine Skirts, with Taffeta Ruffles; Gloria Silk Skirts; Chaugeable Silk Skirts: Fine Cloth Skirts, with Embroidered Ruffles; Plain Cloth Skirts; Marine Skirts; Knit Skirts in great variety and Novelty Skirts of all See the beautiful Italian Cloth

Skirts, silk finish; the best wearing Skirt made. Special prices for this week. Sateen Skirts, lined throughout, warranted fast black, sold always at

Felt Skirts, with embroidery finish-Sateen Skirts, splendid quality, made with one, two or three ruffles, worth everywhere \$1.25 to \$1.75,

Gloria Silk Skirts, with three ruffles, lined, always sold at \$3.75 to Changeable Silk Skirts, all colors, the best value ever offered, at ... \$2.75 See the new Lole Fuller SKIRTS, in all materials.
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"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "Me-moirs of Sherlock Holmes," "The Sign of Four," "A Study in Scarlet," "The Finn of Girdlestone," "My Friend, the Murderer," "Micah Clarke," "The White Company," "The Doings of Raffles Haw." They are in a variety of styles and bind-ings, and all at lowest possible prices.

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THE LATEST AND BEST COOK-1 ing utensils are in Granite Ware or Blue and White Enameled Ware.

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Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago& St Louis Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and for such other business as may come office of the company, corner Third and Smith streets, Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business Oct. 12, 1894, and reopen at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, Nov. 1, 1894. Cincinnati, Oct. 11, 1894.

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